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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK  
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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FOR: TENNESSEE MEDIA INTERVIEW

MAY 21, 1976

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## TENNESSEE

### State Profile

Tennessee, a south-central state of the United States, has a total area of 42,244 square miles of which 482 are water surface. The name "Volunteer state" was given to Tennessee because of its remarkable record in furnishing volunteers in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican War. It is the 34th state of the union in size. The capital is Nashville and the state entered the union June 1, 1796, as the 16th state. The iris is the state's official flower, the tulip poplar its official tree, and the mockingbird its official bird. The state flag consists of a red field upon the center of which is depicted a blue circle edged with white and which contains three white five-pointed stars. At the fly end of the flag is a blue stripe separated from the red field by a narrow white stripe. The name "Tennessee," is of Indian origin and is generally believed to be derived from the name of an ancient Cherokee capital.

Tennessee is popularly divided into three large divisions known as east, middle and west Tennessee. The first extends from the height of the Unaka ridges along the North Carolina border, across the valley of the Tennessee river to the heights of the Cumberland plateau. The middle section includes a part of the Cumberland plateau, all the Highlands rim plateau and the central basin, and extends westward to the Tennessee river. The western division includes the plateau region from the Tennessee river to the steep slope which overlooks the Mississippi flood plain; also a narrow strip of lowland which extends to the Mississippi river.

### History

The first white man known to have visited Tennessee was the Spanish explorer, Hernando de Soto, who in 1540 entered briefly the southeastern portion of the state.

Pere Marquette, the French missionary and explorer, in his voyage down the Mississippi in 1673, camped upon the western border of the state and eight years later Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, and his companions left Canada to complete the exploration of the river.



The first permanent white settler in Tennessee was William Sean, who in 1768 built a cabin along the Watauga river in the northeastern portion of the state. Hundreds of additional settlers arrived after the defeat of the Regulator insurrection, a popular uprising against excessive taxes, in North Carolina in 1771. These settlers negotiated a ten-year lease with the Cherokees for the land they occupied, and then drew up a compact of government called the Watauga association, mutually binding themselves to observe a body of law. In 1775 the land was purchased from the Cherokees as a part of the negotiations by which Richard Henderson made his famous purchase.

With the approach of the American Revolution, the idea of becoming a colony with a royal governor was abandoned, and on petition of the inhabitants the territory was designated by North Carolina in 1776 as the Washington district, which in 1777 became Washington county, with the Mississippi river as the western boundary. The population increased rapidly and soon several new counties were created.

After the American Revolution the legislature of North Carolina offered in 1784 to cede its western territory to the general government, provided the cession be accepted within two years. The Watauga settlers, indignant at this transfer without their consent, and fearing to be left without any form of government whatever, assembled in convention at Jonesboro on August 23, 1784, and chose delegates to a later convention to form a new state. In 1785 they elected Sevier governor of the new state of Franklin, filled a number of offices and passed several laws in anticipation of an autonomous existence.

For a time two sets of officials claimed authority in Franklin; but North Carolina finally prevailed after remitting taxes unpaid since 1784. In 1788 Sevier's term as governor of Franklin expired, and, no successor being elected, the state of Franklin came to an end.

On December 12, 1789, North Carolina again ceded the territory to the United States government, stipulating that all the general provisions of the ordinance of 1787 should apply except that forbidding slavery. Congress accepted the cession and, on May 26, 1790, passed an act for the government of the "Territory south of the River Ohio." William Blount was appointed the first governor, and in 1792 Knoxville

became the seat of government. The chief events of Blount's administration were the contests with the Indians, the purchase of their lands and the struggle against the Spanish influence.

A census ordered by the territorial legislature in 1795 showed more than 60,000 free inhabitants (the number prescribed before the territory could become a state), and accordingly a convention to draft a state constitution met in Knoxville on January 11, 1796. In spite of the opposition of the Federalist party, the state of Tennessee was admitted to the union on June 1, 1796.

Andrew Jackson was the dominant figure in Tennessee politics during the second quarter of the 19th century. The state's first representative in congress and one of its superior court judges, Jackson's career had gone into virtual eclipse until his well-earned fame in the War of 1812 revived it. His nomination for president in 1824 ushered in a period during which he literally dictated his party's policies, but his attempt to dictate the election of Martin Van Buren as his successor in 1836 brought about a revolt against him in his own state. Senator Hugh Lawson White received Tennessee's electoral votes that year and his followers became the leaders of the newly formed Whig party. During the next 20 years that party carried every presidential election in Tennessee, including even that of 1844 when a native son, James K. Polk, was the Democratic candidate for president.

When the Whig party split nationally on the slavery issue Tennessee became nominally Democratic.

Their pro-Union sentiment changed almost overnight when President Abraham Lincoln called on Tennessee to provide troops to help put down the southern rebellion. On May 7, 1861, the state entered into a "military league" with the Confederacy, and on June 8 the people of middle and west Tennessee voted overwhelmingly to sever their ties with the Union; by an equally overwhelming majority west Tennessee voted to remain in the Union. Thus, when Governor Isham G. Harris proclaimed that Tennessee had declared its independence of the union, Andrew Johnson of east Tennessee refused to resign his seat in the United States senate and was upheld in that action by the people of his section. East Tennessee remained Unionist throughout the Civil War, and has been

strongly Republican in its politics ever since.

After the occupation of the state by the Federal armies in 1862, Andrew Johnson was appointed military governor by the president (confirmed March 3, 1862), and held the office until he was inaugurated vice-president of the United States on March 4, 1865. Republican electors attempted to cast the vote of the state in the national election of 1864, but were not recognized by congress.

Tennessee was the first of the Confederate states to be readmitted to the union (July 24, 1866) after ratifying the 13th and 14th amendments to the United States constitution. Tennessee freed its slaves by an amendment on February 22, 1865, but suffrage was not conferred upon the Negro until two years later (Feb. 25, 1867).

The Klu Klux Klan, originating in 1865 at Pulaski, Tennessee, spread over the state and the entire south, and in 1869 nine counties in the middle and western section were placed under martial law because of the Klan's activities against the Loyal (or Union) league, an organization supporting the union, and the Negroes.

A constitutional convention, which met in January 1870, revised the old constitution, and the revision became the state constitution when ratified by the people the following May.

After World War I Tennessee became a major industrial state, largely as a result of the Tennessee Valley authority. This giant network of navigation-flood control-hydroelectric power dams on the Tennessee river and its tributaries began with the construction of Wilson dam at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, in 1916. This dam, intended originally for the production of nitrates and left unfinished at the end of the war, became the focus of the controversy in the 1920's between private power interests and those who advocated governmental development of the hydroelectric potential of the Tennessee river. The dedication of Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska to the development of public power facilities which could be used as a "yardstick" against which to measure the rates of private power companies reached fruition in 1933 when the TVA was created as a part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal program. The subsequent building of dams which provided cheap electric power to the area, and the later

development of giant steam plants which provided additional power both for industry and for atomic power installations in Tennessee and Kentucky did much to improve Tennessee's economy.

Except for the years 1881-83, 1911-15 and 1921-23, the Democratic party has controlled the executive offices since 1870. In 1920 and again in 1928 the state gave its electoral votes to the Republican presidential candidate. Tennessee returned to the Democratic fold in 1932, but in 1952, 1956 (despite the fact that in that year Tennessean Estes Kefauver was the Democratic nominee for vice-president) and 1960 the Republican party won the state's electoral votes. Tennessee remained firmly Democratic in state elections and in the election of senators, and of representatives in all but the two east Tennessee congressional districts. The Democratic presidential candidate, Lyndon B. Johnson, carried Tennessee in the 1964 election. The first Republican elected to the United States senate from Tennessee by popular vote was Howard H. Baker, Jr., in 1966.

# TENNESSEE

## Demographics

### 1970 Tennessee Population At A Glance

Total	3,923,687	Males	1,897,674
Urban	2,305,307	Females	2,026,013
Urban fringe (Suburban)	135,288	Whites	3,293,930
Rural	1,618,380	Blacks	621,261
Farm	316,817	Spanish language	13,873

How Many? Tennessee's population in the 1970 census totaled 3,923,687, ranking it 17th among the States and the District of Columbia. Its population density was 95 persons per square mile. The 1970 population was 59 percent urban and 41 percent rural.

The 1970 total was 10 percent greater than the 1960 population. About 402,000 of this population growth was due to natural increase (births minus deaths) during the decade. Tennessee had a net loss of approximately 45,000 persons because of people moving out of the State.

Memphis, the State's largest city, had a 1970 population of 623,530, an increase of 25 percent over 1960. The 1970 population of the Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area was 770,120, a 14 percent gain over 1960. Nashville, now consolidated with the surrounding county as the Nashville-Davidson government, had a 1970 population of 448,003.

Other large Tennessee cities with their 1960-70 rates of population change were:

Knoxville	174,587	+56%
Chattanooga	119,082	- 8%
Jackson	39,996	+16%
Johnson City	33,770	+ 8%
Kingsport	31,938	+21%
Clarksville	31,719	+44%

Ethnic Groups. Major nationalities in Tennessee's first and second generations from other countries included 11,675 from Germany (3,134 born there); 8,682 from the United Kingdom (2,480 born there); and 6,054 from Italy (1,036 born there). There were 13,873 persons of Spanish language.

Racial Makeup. The white population totaled 3,293,930 in 1970. Other racial groups included 621,261 blacks (6 percent more than in 1960); 2,276 American Indians; 1,610 Chinese; 1,160 Japanese; and 846 Filipinos.

Age of the Population. The median age of the Tennessee population was 28.1, the same as the national median. Of Tennessee's 1970 population, 383,925 were 65 and older and 324,733 under five years. The total of school age 5 to 17, was 1,000,994 and the college age group, 18 to 21, numbered 284,541. The remainder, 22 to 64, totaled 1,929,494.

Income The median income of Tennessee's families in 1969 (the most recent year available) was \$7,446, ranking the State 46th in median family income. The United States median was \$9,586. The Tennessee median for white families was \$7,872; for its black families, it was \$4,839.

About 18 percent of the State's families (187,111 families) were below the low-income or poverty line in 1969. The 1969 poverty level was \$3,743 for a nonfarm family of four.

Schooling. There were 1,044,273 Tennesseans three to thirty-four years old enrolled in school or college at the time of the census: 10,959 were in nursery school; 658,106 in kindergarten or elementary school; 261,001 in high school; and 114,207 in college.

Of the 2,127,946 persons 25 or older in Tennessee, 42 percent had completed at least four years of high school and 8 percent at least four years of college. The median number of school years finished by this age group was 10.6 compared with the national median of 12.1 years.

Among those in their working years (16 to 64), 22 percent of the men and 17 percent of the women with less than 15 years of schooling had had vocational training of some type.

Workers and Jobs. There were 956,144 men workers age 16 or older in 1970; 895,827 of them had civilian jobs and 24,751 were in the Armed Forces. Women workers totaled 595,103 of

whom 562,604 had civilian jobs and 441 were in the Armed Forces.

There were 193,577 men working as craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers (in skilled blue collar jobs); 142,394 were operatives, except transport. Operatives are chiefly operators of equipment in manufacturing industries. There were also 99,919 men in professional, technical, or kindred work; and 93,558 nonfarm managers and administrators in Tennessee.

A total of 156,136 women were employed in clerical and kindred jobs; 127,480 as nontransport operatives; 87,416 in nonhousehold service work; 79,242 as professional, technical, or kindred workers; and 35,457 in sales work.

There were 62,066 Federal employees, 54,753 State employees, and 117,320 local government employees at the time of the 1970 census.

Tennessee's Housing. Housing units for year-round use numbered 1,297,006 in 1970, a 21 percent increase over 1960. They had a median of 5.0 rooms per unit, and 80 percent were single family homes. Thirty percent of the units were built between 1960 and 1970.

A total of 1,213,187 units were occupied with an average of 3.2 persons per unit. Sixty-seven percent were occupied by the owners. Median value of owner-occupied homes was \$12,500 and renters paid a median of \$82 per month.

The presence of piped water, toilet, and bath for exclusive use of the household is an indication of housing quality. In 1970, 15 percent of all year-round housing in Tennessee lacked complete plumbing facilities, compared with 7 percent for the United States.

Ninety-five percent of the households had television; 74 percent clothes washing machines; 38 percent clothes dryers; 15 percent dishwashers; 37 percent home food freezers; 36 percent two or more automobiles; and 3 percent owned a second home.

Farming in Tennessee. Tennessee farms, like those of the country as a whole, are becoming fewer and larger. The 1969 Census of Agriculture counted 121,406 farms in the State, 9 percent fewer than in 1964. The average size of

farms rose from 114 acres to 124 acres in the 5 years. Their 1969 average value was \$33,176; the average value per acre, \$268.

The 1970 farm population totaled 316,817, a 46 percent decrease from 1960.

The market value of all agricultural products sold by Tennessee farms was \$623 million in 1969. Livestock, poultry and their products accounted for \$391.8 million; crops, including nursery products and hay, \$225.7 million; and forest products, \$5.6 million.

## TENNESSEE

1974 Share of Federal Tax Burden \$4,204,700,000; 1.56%  
of United States total, 21st largest.

1974 Share of Federal Outlays \$4,756,178,000; 1.76%  
of United States total, 19th largest. Per capita federal  
spending, \$1212.

DOD	\$679,241,000	29th	(0.99%)
AEC	\$419,852,000	1st	(13.78%)
NASA	\$1,876,000	31st	(0.06%)
DOT	\$164,158,000	21st	(1.94%)
DOC	\$9,885,000	25th	(0.61%)
DOI	\$11,733,000	40th	(0.48%)
USDA	\$392,056,000	9th	(3.15%)
HEW	\$1,587,343,000	19th	(1.71%)
HUD	\$21,974,000	16th	(2.25%)
VA	\$364,090,000	15th	(2.22%)
EPA	\$49,419,000	20th	(1.57%)
RevS	\$113,974,000	19th	(1.88%)
Int.	\$124,731,000	19th	(0.61%)
Other	\$875,846,000		

Economic Base Apparel and other textile products, especially men's and boys' furnishings; agriculture, notably cattle, dairy products, soybeans and tobacco; finance, insurance and real estate; chemicals and allied products, especially plastics materials and synthetics; electrical equipment and supplies, especially household appliances; food and kindred products; textile mill products, especially knitting mills.



## TENNESSEE

### Political Profile

Source: Almanac of American Politics, 1976

To an amazing extent, ordinary Tennesseans are familiar with the political leanings of the various parts of their state, and so any study of Tennessee politics should begin with geography. The state is divisible into three distinct sections, each with its own history and political inclination. East Tennessee is part of the Appalachian chain, an area populated almost completely by white mountaineers. It was against secession and was the political base of Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's vice-presidential choice and successor; over the years, it has remained one of the most dependably Republican areas in the entire nation. The Republicanism of the mountaineers has usually been matched by the Democratic leanings of middle Tennessee. This is a region of hilly farmland which, in rough terms, lies between the lower Tennessee River and the mountains. Middle Tennessee was the home of Andrew Jackson, the first President to call himself a Democrat; and since Jackson's time, the area has remained Democratic in practically every election. West Tennessee, the flat cotton lands along the Mississippi River, was the part of the state with the largest slave-tended plantations. Like middle Tennessee, it is Democratic by tradition; but like the Deep South, in recent years it has been more willing than middle Tennessee to embrace candidates like Barry Goldwater, George Wallace, and Richard Nixon.

Urban-rural differences have not been nearly as important in Tennessee as elsewhere. The state's four large cities vote more like the rural territory around them than like each other. Recently, Memphis, with a large black vote, has been slightly less conservative than the rest of west Tennessee, while Chattanooga, on the Georgia border, is traditionally less Republican than east Tennessee. But the political behavior of Nashville and Knoxville is virtually indistinguishable from the rural counties around them. In general, the cities are gaining more political importance; in 1964, the four major urban counties cast 42% of the state's votes; in 1972, 46%.

So long as middle and west Tennessee remained strongly Democratic, the Republicans were unable to win an election

no matter how many votes the party of Lincoln piled up in east Tennessee. Between Reconstruction and the 1960's, the allegiances created by the Civil War were forsaken only twice: once in the 1920 Harding landslide, when a Republican Governor was elected, and again in 1928 when a Protestant Tennessee rejected Catholic Al Smith for Herbert Hoover. Even the initial impact of the civil rights revolution failed to shake the old patterns of political preference. But, by the 1960's, times were changing. The civil rights issues had begun to make conservatives out of many of the state's traditional Democrats--people who used to be more concerned about the TVA and the price of farm commodities than about race. In 1964 Lyndon Johnson carried the state with just 55% of the vote, while Senator Albert Gore was reelected with a not very comfortable 54%. And in the other Senate race, Congressman Bass came close to being upset by a young east Tennessee lawyer named Howard Baker, Jr.

Baker won election to the Senate in 1966, and the combination of a moderate conservatism on issues and a cool, reasonable personality almost made him a major power in the Senate. From the time Nixon took office, Baker was an administration supporter on most issues; he was considered capable enough to almost defeat (he lost 24-19) Pennsylvania's Hugh Scott for the post of Minority Leader. He departed on occasion from Republican orthodoxy: opposing repeal of the one-person-one-vote formula, for example, back in 1967, or in 1973 co-sponsoring the successful amendment to open up the highway trust fund for spending on mass transit projects.

But all this was of little importance to the millions who watched Baker at the Watergate hearings. As the Committee's ranking Republican, he strove not to lean too hard either way: he was not a Nixon loyalist like Ed Gurney, nor an obstreperous rebel like Lowell Weicker. If his philosophical inquiries at least got tiring, the clarity and precision of his language continued to be arresting. Baker did go off on a tangent himself, conducting a separate investigation of the CIA which failed to produce much fruit. But overall, he probably did convince the country that he was presidential material--or at least material for a mighty attractive presidential candidate. At the time, Baker was fresh from his victory over Democratic Congressman Ray Blanton in 1972. Baker had won this election with 62% of the vote, carrying all eight of the state's congressional districts.

Brock has had good luck so far. Back in 1962, he was elected Congressman in the 3rd district in an upset, after a liberal Democrat beat the incumbent in the primary. He held onto his House seat, and in 1970 went after Senator Albert Gore. It was a classic confrontation between an old South progressive and a new South conservative, between the politics of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman and the politics of Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew.

Gore--"the old grey fox" one Tennessee Republican called him--had been around for a long time. First elected to the House in 1938, he moved up to the Senate in 1952. He was a dirt farmer's son who worked up through county politics and campaigned for Congress playing a fiddle in country towns. Later, as a member of the Senate Finance Committee, Gore was one of the chief advocates of the little man against the big interests; most notably, the Senator pushed for progressive tax reform and higher Social Security benefits.

But in 1970 Gore was vulnerable. During the mid-1960's he had become a critic of the Vietnam war--a stand not particularly popular in hell-of-a-fellow Tennessee. Moreover, the Senator had openly proclaimed his support for civil rights legislation, voted against the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations, and cast votes against the ABM and SST. Vice President Agnew thereupon called Gore the number one target of the Nixon Administration--a designation Gore acknowledged with pride. The Senator even welcomed Agnew to Tennessee when the Vice President arrived at the Memphis airport to denounce him. During the campaign, Republican orators were wont to follow Agnew's theme; they liked to call Gore the third Senator from Massachusetts--a reference perhaps to Edward Brock, the black Senator from the New England state.

Brock had an excellent organization based on the Baker model, and plenty of money--the Nixon people stood ready to supply more when whenever he needed it. His TV ads attacked Gore as a supporter of school busing, an opponent of school prayer, and in general a traitor to the South. The old grey fox fought back, citing the votes cast against Medicare and the Appalachia program by free market advocate Brock. The result proved closer than expected; Brock won only 52% of the vote. The results also showed that his

victory could be credited almost entirely to his sophisticated attempts to play on Tennesseean's racial fears and animosities; Gore's biggest losses came in west Tennessee, the part of the state where racial issues cut deepest.

But however close his victory, it was enough to make Brock a Nixon Administration favorite. In 1972 he was Chairman of Young Americans for President; in 1973, Chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee. As the Watergate coverup started to unravel, Brock came out with a set of reform proposals; he was being mentioned, as much as Baker then, as a possible presidential candidate. Then some unfavorable publicity surfaced in the spring of 1973--a protege was involved in a minor Nixon dirty trick, the Senator himself was financially interested in a land development scheme under attack for false advertising.

No one claimed Brock himself had done anything wrong, or indeed condoned any wrongdoing; but the presidential boomlet collapsed. It probably would have died soon anyway. There was no substance behind it, no support except from a few flaks and staffers. Brock is admired by some intellectual conservatives as a thoughtful man; and he does try to bring a fresh perspective to problems, a perspective grounded in an almost religious regard for the wonders of free market mechanisms. The question now is whether he has any particular political strength in Tennessee. He won in 1970, and then only barely, on an almost entirely negative campaign; the question is whether he has developed a more positive appeal.

## TENNESSEE PFC CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

Senator Howard Baker  
Kyle Testerman

Ann Tuck

Brad Martin

Tom Beasley  
Mary Jane Kriel

Gayle Simpkins  
Honorable Guilford Dudley  
Martin Simmons  
Dr. Fred Miller  
James T. Fisher

Honorary Chairman  
East Tennessee Co-  
Chairman  
Middle Tennessee  
Co-Chairman  
West Tennessee  
Co-Chairman  
State Coordinator  
Headquarters  
Coordinator  
Press Secretary  
Finance Chairman  
Legal Counsel  
Delegate Coordinator  
Youth Director

## TENNESSEE PFC ADVOCATES

William Seidman                      March 30                      Nashville

While Mr. Seidman spoke on behalf of the President in the National PFC's advocates program, additional Administration officials will be speaking at non-political functions:

Richard Ashworth	May 1	Greenville
	May 13	Spencer
Virginia Knauer	May 8	Greenville
T. H. Bell	May 7	Greenville
	May 8	Nashville
James Lynn	May 14	Nashville
William Walker	May 18	Memphis
Richard Roudebush	May 20	Nashville

## TENNESSEE PFC CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

There are approximately 1,899,600 registered voters in Tennessee. Voter turnout in the 1972 GOP Presidential primary consisted of 115,000 registered individuals. The state has no party registration, and ticket splitting has been practiced since the 1968 Presidential election. Because of potential cross-over voting, projections of voter turnout for the May 25 primary are not possible to assess.

As in the western area of North Carolina, where 62% of the mountain Republicans voted for the President, the higher the turnout in Tennessee, the more likely the eastern Districts will go for the President.

Tennessee PFC campaign strategy is composed of telephone canvassing for voter identification and selective turnout, as well as a very active visibility effort, involving well-respected state leaders and national advocates.

The 1st and 2nd Districts make up some 44% of the statewide Republican primary vote. This area is a traditional Republican area, and campaign strategy for these districts is to communicate the support of Congressman Quillan, Senator Baker, and to build excitement for a Presidential visit.

Shelby County (Memphis) should account for about 22% of the statewide Republican vote. This is a strong conservative area. Campaign strategy here consists of phone banks and endorsements by Congressman Robin Beard, former Governor Winfield Dunn, and Congressman Kuykendall.

Middle Tennessee will depend primarily on a media effort, centered on Senator Baker. Phone canvassing is also established in Nashville. The Chattanooga area (3rd District) will rely on phone banks and television and radio spots by Senators Baker and Goldwater.

Local leaders believe that this campaign can be won or lost in the last two weeks prior to the primary, depending on the impact of media spots, and on how well the local campaign focuses on the positive aspects of the Ford Administration as opposed to dwelling on Reagan's issues.

Congressmen Quillan and Beard, Senator Baker, former Governor Winfield Dunn and Senator Goldwater are making radio and television spots to be broadcast heavily during the last two weeks of the campaign.

The Tennessee PFC is also utilizing a local advocates program, enabling the advocates to point out the weaknesses of Reagan's leadership and especially highlighting the positive results of President Ford's programs during his first two years in office.

Local sources have made the comment that in Tennessee, similar to other Southern states, the vote will be based more on emotion than on reason and logic. PFC leadership finds it imperative that more emotion be injected into the campaign while keeping the President somewhat above it.

## TENNESSEE DELEGATE SELECTION

Tennessee is allocated 43 delegates for the GOP national convention, three delegates from each of the 8 Congressional Districts, and 19 at-large delegates.

The Congressional District delegates are determined as proportionately as is mathematically possible by the May 25 Presidential preference primary results.

The 19 at-large delegates will be elected proportionate to the statewide percentage of the vote.

The Tennessee statute provides that the delegates must be bound by the results of the primary for the first two ballots and must vote for the candidate for whom each delegate is pledged. There is some discrepancy at this time as to pledged delegate candidates for the Congressional Districts. Discussions on this matter will continue next week among RNC, PFC and Reagan Campaign officials.

PADUCAH/CAPE GIRARDEAU/HARRISBURG

BRISTOL/KINGSPORT/JOHNSON CITY

'68 RN VOTE: 1.1%  
'72 RN VOTE: 1.5%

'68 RN VOTE: 14.1%  
'72 RN VOTE: 10.3%

MEMPHIS

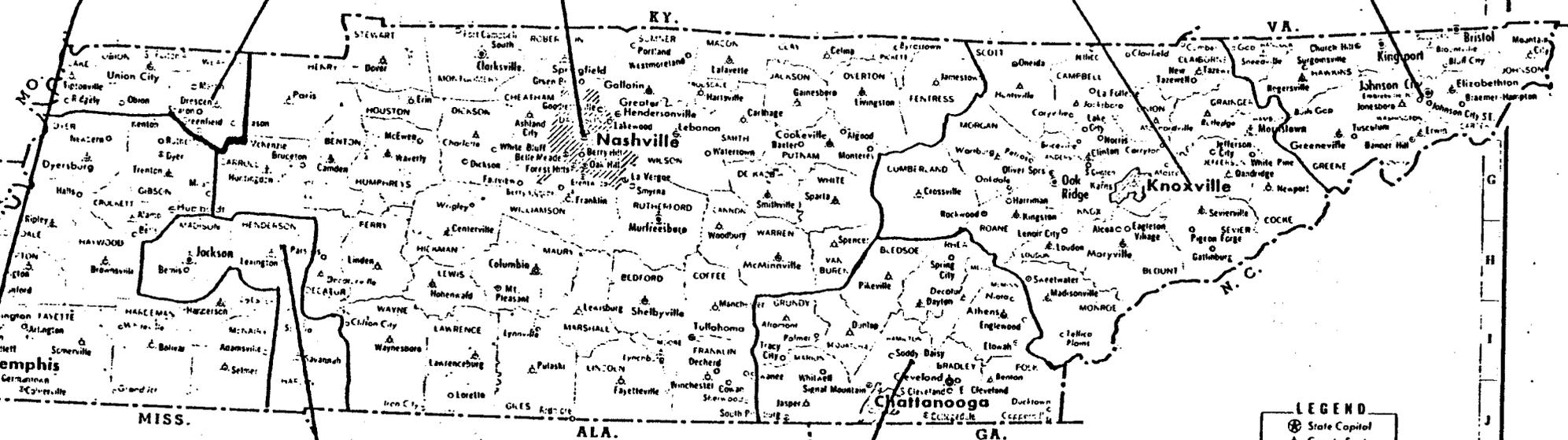
'68 RN VOTE: 19.7%  
'72 RN VOTE: 25.4%

NASHVILLE

'68 RN VOTE: 23.4%  
'72 RN VOTE: 28.0%

KNOXVILLE

'68 RN VOTE: 27.9%  
'72 RN VOTE: 20.4%



CLEARTYPE  
COUNTY-TOWN  
TENNESSEE  
Scale of Miles  
MAP NO. 6540  
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JACKSON

'68 RN VOTE: 2.6%  
'72 RN VOTE: 3.0%



CHATTANOOGA

'68 RN VOTE: 11.2%  
'72 RN VOT: 11.4%

**LEGEND**

- ⊙ State Capital
- △ County Seats
- MARION County Names
- POPULATION KEY**
- ⊙ Over 100,000
- ⊙ 50,000 to 100,000
- ⊙ 25,000 to 50,000
- ⊙ 20,000 to 25,000
- ⊙ 10,000 to 20,000
- ⊙ 5,000 to 10,000
- ⊙ 2,500 to 5,000
- ⊙ 1,000 to 2,500
- ⊙ Under 1,000

Population classification based on 1970 Federal Census

NO. 6540 TENNESSEE

## REAGAN TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

Harold Sterling	Campaign Chairman
Gene Cantrell	Executive Director
Joe Rogers	Finance Chairman

## REAGAN TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

Reagan has not yet visited the state, however his campaign visit will take place on May 21-22. State PFC leadership expects him to concentrate his personal campaigning in Shelby County as well as in the 1st and 2nd Congressional Districts since nearly two-thirds of the statewide GOP vote is located in these areas. It should be noted that the press reaction within the state to Reagan's announced visit was overwhelming, and there was some speculation that he would commit several more days to the state before the May 25 primary. The impression created was that Reagan cares a great deal about the primary here and that he was willing to prove his concern for Tennessee by personally campaigning as much as possible.

Although storefront headquarters have been opened for several weeks in Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis, there appears to have been very little organizational activity on behalf of the Reagan campaign. Chairman Harold Sterling was not named until the last week in April, and as of May 3, the only District Chairman was in the 8th District (Memphis). The only mailings to date have been nationally generated fund-raising letters, and there have been neither phone banks nor any active efforts to distribute campaign materials or contact voters. Although exact totals were not available, it was reported that Finance Chairman Joe Rogers has done an excellent job raising funds in the state.

The Texas and Indiana primary results have given the Reagan campaign an increased momentum here. Democratic Governor Ray Blanton has openly urged his fellow Democrats to cross over and vote for Reagan in the GOP primary. The Reagan organization has recently begun making inquiries about buying television and radio time during the two weeks preceding the primary, and a strong media blitz is expected. This now familiar media campaign, along with Reagan's personal visits to the state and his appeal to conservative Democrats are the keystones of his strategy in Tennessee.

ISSUES

## TENNESSEE ISSUES OVERVIEW

From: The President Ford Committee

### AGRICULTURE

Agriculture was identified as the number five issue of concern to state voters based on a recently conducted, private, state-wide poll.

The eastern part of the state is primarily tobacco and cattle country. The western and middle parts are predominantly involved in producing cotton, soybean and wheat, as well as cattle and dairy farming.

The Administration has been severely criticized by organized farm groups in the middle and western areas of the state because of the Soviet grain embargo. In addition, farmers are upset that the cotton price support has dropped.

Attitudes about Secretary Butz are somewhat mixed; however for the most part, he enjoys a high approval rating throughout the state. There are some wheat farmers who associate the wheat and soybean embargos with him. Secretary Kissinger and Secretary Simon appear to bear the brunt of this criticism.

### BLACK BIRD BILL

The President signed the "Black Bird Bill" which provided a means for getting rid of black bird infestations in the Nashville-Fort Campbell area. The bill received wide support in the area, including all main environmental groups in Tennessee.

### BUSING

Nashville and Memphis experienced great difficulties two years ago after a court order mandated extensive busing. According to local sources, busing remains as the most emotional issue.

### CONGRESS

Tied with agriculture in the previously mentioned statewide poll was "big government". Contacts have suggested a strong attack on Congress as voters respond favorably to this line, especially the idea that many Congressmen vote for "every free-spending" program, and place "political expediency before the good of the country."

Within the last year, Secretary of Transportation Coleman, approved a plan to build a "slurry" tunnel, but the city turned it down as too expensive. Future actions are uncertain.

### RONALD REAGAN

Congressman Beard says that Reagan enjoys popularity even among the President's supporters. He strongly advises that the President should NOT attack Governor Reagan personally.

### REGULATION

Government regulation is considered to be a detriment to business and interference in almost every aspect of a person's life. The President's deregulation efforts should be popular.

The Environmental Protection Agency and OSHA are extremely unpopular, and Congressman Beard recently introduced the "OSHA Reform Bill: which would drastically reduce the Office's power and scope.

EPA regulations are disliked, especially the Clean Air Act Amendments, because the Act limits industrial development in areas next to high pollution areas. Since much of Tennessee is rural and would like to develop industry, areas outside of cities like Nashville, which is highly polluted, are somewhat stymied in their development.

### WELFARE

While welfare reform is important, all sources advised staying away from the subject, presumably because there are many people on some form of social assistance in the state.

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## FOREIGN RELATIONS

One recent poll shows that people feel that "detente" is a "one-way street" by a 3 to 1 margin. Sen. Baker has characterized the state as a "no-foreign aid, non-internationalist" population.

Secretary Kissinger is not disliked, but his recent trips are not favored either, and his personal credibility is considered at a very low point.

In general, the state is conservative and patriotic on foreign relations, but certainly not hard-core, far right.

Panama is the hottest issue in the foreign affairs area, especially in the 3rd District. The Chattanooga Free Press is particularly critical of the President's position on Panama.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE

National defense is a very large, emotional issue in Tennessee among a public that is very conservative on defense matters. The greatest "natural constituency" on defense is found in East Tennessee.

A great deal of concern has arisen about cut backs in the Reserves. When the Volunteer Army was proposed, assurances were given to maintain a strong Reserve, and now with the cutbacks criticism has arisen.

There are several military installations in Tennessee including Fort Campbell, whose post office is in Kentucky, but whose work force resides in Tennessee; and Millington Naval Base near Memphis. There have been recent cutbacks in Millington and the area would like to hear that there will be no more of the same.

The President's strong defense posture and defense budgets should be stressed. Panama, as mentioned earlier, is quite unpopular.

## OVERTON PARK EXPRESSWAY

Interstate-40 has had one section--the portion through Overton Park in Memphis--uncompleted for nearly ten years. Apparently, "environmentalists" have successfully blocked the completion of this strip, as motorists must get off the freeway and make their way through town. Nine out of ten people in a recent poll favored completion of the highway, but not necessarily through the middle of the Park.

While jobs are important, the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill is strongly opposed as voters are generally against public employment bills.

GOP Congressman Robin Beard has recently introduced legislation which would give tax incentives to people hiring the unemployed and/or providing training.

### ENERGY

Energy was the number three issue according to the above-mentioned poll. Utility prices have increased by over 100% in the last three years and people are feeling the increase.

In East Tennessee, the major cause of unemployment is the lack of natural gas for the aluminum, textile, and heavy metal industries, which used to depend on coal before environmental regulation hit.

The President's efforts to deregulate natural gas in order to increase the supply and his energy program in general would be popular topics to discuss.

The middle and eastern parts of the state are energy dominated. With the Oakridge nuclear facilities and the Clinch River Breeder Reactor soon to be built near Knoxville, the area is very much nuclear-power oriented. The Clinch River project was characterized by one source as the "crown jewel of sophisticated power reactors." And, of course, there is the TVA.

### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT/SPENDING

The size and cost of government tied for fifth place with agriculture as an issue of major importance in the state-wide poll.

Congressman Beard is especially emphatic about the importance of this as an issue in his District. He says that he gets his greatest applause when he attacks the size of government, Federal spending, government interference, etc. People seem to react well to the call for "new faces," fiscal responsibility, "the less government the better," etc.

The President's positive accomplishments in this area should be popular--holding down Federal spending, vetoes, cutting the growth of government, reducing the number of Federal employees, and pushing for general deregulation.

## CRIME

Crime was identified as the number four issue in the private survey of voter concerns. West Tennessee and the Memphis area have the highest crime rate and are especially receptive to discussion of the President's proposals for mandatory sentencing.

Gun control, on the other hand, is strongly opposed throughout Tennessee.

## EAST TENNESSEE MEDICAL SCHOOL

The biggest issue in the 1st Congressional District is the creation of the East Tennessee Medical School. Congressman Quillan has supported it to the hilt, and the school has recently received funding from the Appalachian Regional Commission. The School has also been tentatively approved for funding by the Veterans Administration, but must wait until a letter of "probable accreditation" has arrived from the American Medical Association before the VA funds will be released.

The School is important to the District because of the great scarcity of medical doctors in the rural areas.

Nevertheless, the School reportedly has been opposed by the University of Tennessee Medical School and Governor Ray Blanton.

The School is universally popular in the Tri-city area, but it should not be mentioned elsewhere in the State--most especially in Memphis, where it is not popular.

## ECONOMY

According to sources, Tennessee economy was hurt relatively little by the recent recession. Nevertheless, Tennessee is feeling the positive effect of the resurgence.

The statewide poll mentioned earlier found that inflation and unemployment were the number one and two "awareness" issues. Unemployment in the state is averaging 7.4% with East Tennessee being a little higher. Food costs are also of concern.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 12, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM SHUMAN

FROM:

STEVE McCONAHEY *SCM*

SUBJECT:

Issues for Tennessee

These issues were identified in my conversations with Tom Jensen, Minority Leader of the State Legislature of Tennessee and Kyle Testerman, former Mayor of Knoxville.

1. General Revenue Sharing

There is broad based support for General Revenue Sharing throughout the state and amongst all levels of state and local leaders. It should be noted that Reagan has not been supportive.

2. HEW Problem

Currently the state is having problems with "third party payments" for health and elderly care. There is concern that some elderly people, currently housed in certain nursing homes, will have to be moved to other facilities because of termination of Federal payments. In addition, there is a disagreement between the state and HEW Title XX regulations. Finally there are disagreements over day care center requirements. The local sentiment is in support of the President's position of opposing strong Federal mandates on how states and localities must conduct their day care activities.

3. Economy

Tennessee was not hit as severely as other states in the recent economic downturn; but, on the other hand, it has not responded as quickly either to the recent increases in employment.

4. General Attitude Toward Government

According to Jensen, there is considerable resentment toward all levels of Government. For example, Mayor Kyle Testerman was, despite a good record in Knoxville, turned out of office last election. This type of reaction toward incumbent officials appears to be fairly strong throughout the state. There is equal sentiment against big government and Federal intervention.

5. TVA Issues

There has been ongoing controversy over several TVA projects, including a nuclear plant and the Tellico Dam project. Environmental and other groups have opposed these projects in terms of their impact on the Little Tennessee River and other natural features. Tom Jensen feels that the majority of the state supports the development and completion of these projects. There has also been pressure for Federal funding of Poor Valley Creek Park. Currently, there are no funds in the Federal budget for this item.

6. Johnson City - Medical School

In talking with former Mayor Kyle Testerman, he indicated that the President should avoid a strong endorsement of the new medical school in this city. He indicated that this school is opposed by the Medical Association of Tennessee and many other influential people in other districts of the state. The best advise is to avoid the issue.

7. Regional Prison

The state has proposed a regional prison near Morristown (which is reasonably close to where the President will be visiting). The local citizens have violently opposed this location and the President may well be asked how the Administration would respond in terms of Federal assistance to a prison that is so openly opposed by the local citizens.

8. Highway Proposals

In Knoxville there has been considerable debate about construction of I-640 which would provide a loop for traffic to bypass downtown Knoxville. There has been disagreement over the location, long delays due to the environmental impact requirements, etc. The President

should avoid commenting on the specific location of this road, but indicate that he would urge the Department of Transportation to act on this as expeditiously as possible.

## REAGAN ON THE ISSUES

### AGRICULTURE

Reagan has consistently advocated a free marketplace for agricultural products. He has been critical of Federal intervention in the agricultural marketplace, citing the Soviet wheat embargo as an example of meddlesome government intervention. He has stated on several occasions that if he became President, he would put the farmer on notice that they should start planning for an end to government assistance in production and in the marketplace.

### BLACK BIRD BILL

While Reagan has yet to comment on this specific legislation, his \$90 billion transfer of Federal funds includes a number of community and regional development programs. This is a good example of Federal aid to Tennessee, and it is likely that the problem would have been solely a state's responsibility if Reagan had been President.

### BUSING

Reagan is firmly opposed to busing as a means to achieve integration and supports a Constitutional amendment to end the practice. He is expected to continue his attacks on this emotional issue in order to attract as many conservative Democrats, especially in Memphis, as possible.

### CRIME

Reagan is a staunch law and order advocate. His calls for stricter sentencing of criminals have been well received here and he has attracted positive attention by his firm opposition to any kind of Federal gun control legislation, calling instead for longer prison sentences for criminals convicted of a crime committed with a firearm.

### ECONOMY

Reagan will undoubtedly attempt to arouse concern about the permanence of the current economic recovery by repeating his assertions that he expects both inflation

and unemployment to go up as long as Federal spending continues to grow. He has repeatedly blamed the Federal deficit as responsible for inflation, and inflation as the direct cause of unemployment.

### ENERGY

Reagan believes that a return to the market for gas and oil would alleviate existing energy problems. He firmly opposes any regulation, and blames environmentalists as responsible for the needless delay of the development of nuclear plants.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS

Reagan's media blitz is expected to focus upon national defense and three specific areas of foreign policy: detente; Secretary Kissinger; and, the Panama Canal. At present, there is not a great deal of concern about these matters, but Reagan's expected media blitz and personal visit will produce a much greater voter interest prior to the primary.

### NATIONAL DEFENSE

The repeated Reagan contention that the U.S. is "number two" militarily in the world has aroused a great deal of concern in Tennessee. His examples of Soviet superiority in manpower were well-received by voters already upset by the cutbacks in Reserve troops. This is expected to be a primary campaign theme of Reagan's speeches here.

### FEDERAL SPENDING/GROWTH

Reagan's attacks on the power and size of the Federal government have drawn strong positive responses with state voters. His criticism of Federal intervention in such emotional areas as busing and gun control have attracted favorable comments from conservative Democrats. He has simplistically identified government spending as the source of all economic problems, and criticized government growth as responsible for restricting individual freedoms.

TVA

This is a good example of the positive results of Federal aid to states; and, it is also an example of a major project which would never have been started had Reagan's views on the strict limitations of the Federal government been in effect when TVA was begun. In addition, Reagan's proposed reductions in community and regional development programs would quite probably leave the full responsibility for TVA in the hands of the states it serves.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM SHUMAN

FROM:

BOB WOLTHUIS *ekw*

When the President appears in the Tri-City area of Tennessee tomorrow morning he should be aware that this part of Tennessee border's on Bill Wampler's Congressional District in Virginia. He will get press and television coverage of the Tennessee visit in that part of Virginia. Wampler backed Glen Williams for the Federal judgeship which went to Richard Poff. The President should be aware of these geographic proximities and the possible coverage of his Tennessee visit. We have some reason to believe that Wampler will announce for Reagan in the next few days.

## United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

### MEMORANDUM

TO: JOE JENCKES

FROM: GARY BURHOP

RE: TENNESSEE ISSUES OF INTEREST  
TO PRESIDENT FORD

Johnson City, Tennessee: The President will be at East Tennessee State University which is currently attempting to establish a medical school. The school, if established, would operate in conjunction with the Veterans Administration Hospital and ETSU. Controversy has centered on its need. East Tennesseans feel they always get shorted in any State decision - historically Republican in a predominantly Democrat state. East Tennessee needs more doctors and it is impossible to attract M.D.s from the University of Tennessee Medical School in Memphis. Former GOP Governor Winfield Dunn opposed the East Tennessee Medical School on grounds that it was too expensive, would divert scarce dollars from UT Medical School and leave the State with two second rate schools instead of just one O.K. institution. The General Assembly and Congressman Jimmy Quillen supported the new school. The issue subsequently affected the 1974 Gubernatorial race as many normally GOP voters vented their ire at Memphian Dunn by voting for Democrat Blanton (who supported the school) or by staying home.

The Appalachian Regional Commission has tentatively agreed to a grant for about \$900,000 to assist in obtaining school accreditation contingent upon continued state support. Senator Brock supports the establishment of the East Tennessee Medical School.

Another item of interest in East Tennessee (though not specifically in the Tri -  
'ties area) is TVA's insistence on building the Tellico Dam on the Little Tennessee  
River south of Knoxville. The Tellico Dam was planned in conjunction with a joint  
Boeing-TVA "new community" known as Timberlake. Timberlake plans were abandoned  
but the incredibly costly dam that would flood not only a very scenic but also a  
very productive valley that was the ceremonial and religious capital of the Cherokee  
Indian Nation, was not. Property owners remain irate, even though most acquisitions  
were completed several years ago, in part because many have had land condemned by  
TVA elsewhere. Environmentalists also have fought completion of the dam. Having  
lost their first lawsuit, the discovery of a minnow known as the snail darter and  
its subsequent inclusion on the Endangered Species List have given opponents a new  
angle. Tellico Dam probably should never have been proposed except that TVA Engi-  
neers had to have something to occupy their time. Now so much has been spent on it,  
it's almost impossible not to complete it. We wish it would just go away.

Memphis is interested in the completion of I-40 through Overton Park. Ten years and  
many Secretaries of Transportation later, the 3.7 miles remain to be finished.  
Secretary Coleman at this point is awaiting the State of Tennessee's Environmental  
Impact Statement, due June 15, on a tunnel arrangement. Overwhelming public senti-  
ment favors completion of I-40 through the Park and the whole episode is becoming  
a classic example of the inability of government to act in the best interest of the  
majority.

Statewide issues are busing and gun control -against both. Detente is viewed as  
us giving too much away to the Commies. Tennessee is basically a conservative state,  
the people are very independent, and very receptive to Reagan's definition of the  
sues.

BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM CONGRESSMAN ROBIN BEARD  
FOR CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S  
VISIT TO TENNESSEE

Memphis would be the best place to go in the 6th District. Also, the Tri-Cities area of the 1st District or the Knoxville area of the 2nd District. He did go to the 2nd District for a domestic forum last year.

The biggest issue in the State is the economy.

Local issues

Memphis area - If he wants to discuss busing, this would be the place to discuss it because it is the only place where it is still a heated topic.

The crime rate in Memphis is rising at a higher rate than in other parts of the State.

Explain the new word for detente. Robin is on the Armed Services Committee.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky is located about 90% in Beard's District.

JOHN J. DUNCAN  
2D DISTRICT, TENNESSEE

COMMITTEE  
WAYS AND MEANS

2458 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
PHONE: (AREA CODE 202) 225-5435

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

COUNTIES:

BLOUNT  
CAMPBELL  
CLAIBORNE  
KNOX  
LOUDON  
MCMINN  
MONROE  
SCOTT  
UNION

April 8, 1976

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE AND LOCAL ISSUES IN SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, TN.

The President should concentrate on a strong national defense, at least in East Tennessee, and I suppose in the rest of the state.

The citizens are opposed to big government, foreign aid. The President will have to handle detente and Kissinger the best he can. I am afraid of another North Carolina if Reagan comes into Republican East Tennessee and touches these issues.

JOHN J. DUNCAN, M.C.



CETA Title VI - Memphis, Tennessee

- Q. Mr. President, there has been much discussion of late about the placement of CETA workers in the Office of a local Congressman (Harold E. Ford - D). Is this sort of thing proper?
- A. No. In fact, CETA regulations prohibit this sort of activity. A request for refund of the monies that were improperly used (\$17,231) has been made. Such placement of CETA employees has been stopped.

WMD/5/6/76

Nashville, Tennessee

Q: Why weren't cuts made in some Medicaid program expenditures to bring the total cost in line with the State appropriation?

A: Cuts in the Medicaid program planned by the State were blocked by court action.

Background

Reductions in all Medicaid services were planned when expenditures began exceeding revenues in the second quarter of the fiscal year. When it became apparent that the year's projected Medicaid funds would be used up by the end of March the State also planned a 10 percent reduction in payment for all services except in-patient care.

Representatives of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare are continuing to work closely with State personnel to deal with the problem of increasing Medicaid expenditures.

SCM  
4/6/76

Nashville, Tennessee

Q: Why was it necessary for the Tennessee Legislature to pass a one percent increase in the sales tax to fund Medicaid, which is essentially a federally funded program by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare?

A: The actual expenditures for Medicaid exceeded Tennessee's projection of revenue available for the Medicaid program. Federal funds to Tennessee amount to approximately 70% of the State's total Medicaid expenditures.

Background

Each State has some flexibility under the Medicaid program. It can elect to cover some services above those required. The state receives Federal matching funds for all the services it covers. The Legislature dealt with the situation by putting in the sales tax increase beginning April 1, 1976 to provide \$13 million to fund the program for the remainder of the year.

SCM  
4/6/76

Nashville, Tennessee

Q: Why was the decision made to spend a great amount of money on developing a vaccine for swine influenza?

A: A group of 20 distinguished medical and health experts including Dr. Eugene W. Fowinkle, Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Public Health, were consulted before the decision was made to ask Congress for funds to support a nationwide flu vaccination campaign.

The advice of such experts as Dr. Fowinkle as to the probability of an epidemic next winter was carefully evaluated before the decision was made not to take a chance, but to produce enough vaccine for all Americans.

SCM  
4/6/76

Nashville, Tennessee

Q: Why wasn't Tennessee allotted additional federal funds for vocational rehabilitation as a result of the increase in the total federal appropriation from \$680 million to \$720 million?

A: When the amount of Federal funds available to each State was increased, the State of Tennessee did not increase the amount of matching money it was willing to put up.

#### Background

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires the states to match the 80 percent federal funds with 20 percent state funds. Tennessee was originally allotted \$17,668,450 in federal funds for fiscal 1976. But the State agencies only certified \$4,013,900 in state funds, which was sufficient to match only \$16,055,600 in federal funds. When Congress increased the appropriation, Tennessee was allotted a new federal figure of \$18,707,700. But the State still certified the original matching figure of \$16 million, so Tennessee was given no additional allotments. The unearned shares were reallocated, as the Vocational Rehabilitation Act requires, to those states with sufficient matching funds.

SCM  
4/6/76

BLACKBIRDS

- Q: Through parts of both Kentucky and Tennessee there has been a problem of blackbirds roosting in great concentrations during the cold months. Their droppings create a health hazard and a severe nuisance in these local areas. Is there any long-range solution?
- A: Emergency legislation was passed in February which I promptly signed. Before it expired in mid-April, the Secretary of the Interior authorized State and local authorities five times to apply a detergent chemical which killed about one million birds. This detergent is not dangerous to humans; it deprives the birds of the oil in their feathers and they freeze. But the weather must be just right. We don't want to use poisons which could endanger humans and other animals and birds. The Fish and Wildlife Service is now doing environmental impact studies on a possible permanent program of the same kind. There seems to be no danger of making blackbirds extinct in this manner, as they replenish their numbers every spring -- and as you know, they are very numerous.

WELFARE

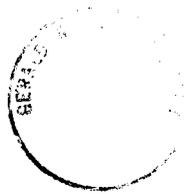
Q: What is the Federal government doing to reduce welfare expenditures?

A: The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is working with the States to help reduce welfare errors through its Quality Control program which has been in effect for almost two years. The program was designed to bring the amount of overpayments and underpayments down to tolerable levels and remove ineligible recipients from the welfare rolls.

Background

Tennessee's error rate still exceeds the federal quality control tolerance levels. The error rate is decreasing and as of December 31, 1975 stood at 7.1 percent ineligible, 11.4 percent overpaid and 3.7 percent underpaid. The average payment per family for the 69,728 families is \$104.72 per month. Each of the 212,003 persons covered by the program receives \$34.42 per month. Further reductions should be possible under the AFDC program because the state has established a child support program to assure that parents with income or other resources provide care for their children.

SCM  
4/6/76



REVENUE SHARING

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- TENNESSEE  
(in millions)

	Total State & All Local Governments	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities
Actual Payments to Date as of 1/5/76	\$ 447.0	\$ 148.2	\$ 127.9	\$ 170.9
Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76	\$ 567.5	\$ 188.3	\$ 160.7	\$ 218.4
Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82)	\$ 740.1	\$ 246.7	\$ 198.8	\$ 294.6

TENNESSEE

SAMPLE OF ACTUAL USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS  
(July 1974-June 1975)

\$ 25,670,114 for education

21,519,000 for highways and streets

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS TO SELECTED COUNTIES AND CITIES

FOR TENNESSEE

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Payment to Date</u>	<u>Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)</u>	<u>Projected Under President's Legislation</u>
Shelby County	\$ 33,190,683	\$ 39,126,172	\$ 48,338,398
Memphis City	50,596,137	60,251,371	78,584,949

SAMPLE OF ACTUAL USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS  
(July 1974-June 1975)

TENNESSEE

Jurisdiction

Actual Uses

Shelby County

\$ 6,092,171 for health  
2,112,860 for education  
2,110,471 for public transportation

Memphis City

\$ 5,728,335 for recreation  
5,151,168 for environmental protection  
4,740,015 for public transportation

## POTENTIAL IMPACT OF GRS EXPIRATION

### SOUTH DAKOTA

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$8.5 million

GRS Funds account for about 6.5% of the total general fund. The state has used their total allocation for aid to elementary and secondary education.

Without GRS funds, local districts would have to raise property taxes by an average of 7%. However, many districts are at the statutory maximum property tax mill levy and could only reduce the quality of education. Other alternatives include:

- eliminate entire state funding for the combined departments of Public Safety, Natural Resources, Parks and Forestry, Agriculture, and Health
- eliminate total state welfare assistance payments
- eliminate total state medical service payments
- increase sales tax by 10%
- increase higher education tuition by 100%

### TENNESSEE

GRS Funds Received 1974-1975 -- \$40 million

Cancellation of GRS would result in the following:

- a 45% reduction in state and local education programs
- a 48% reduction in state and local roads and highway programs
- a 7% reduction of state environmental programs

An increase in taxes would likely result.

### TEXAS

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$95.3 million

75% of GRS funds in FY 75 was devoted to higher education. The remaining contributed to salaries and basic costs in the judicial area and general government expenses.

Cancellation of GRS would force the state to decrease their assistance significantly or find other revenue sources, such as taxes and fee collections.

## OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING

## REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
43	STATE OF TENNESSEE	9,771,053	148,169,552	017	CROCKETT COUNTY	29,467	716,466
	BERSON COUNTY	47,548	884,886		ALAMO TOWN	7,861	109,117
	NTON CITY	19,674	292,897		BELLS TOWN	5,197	104,404
	KE CITY TOWN	13,316	209,340		FRIENDSHIP TOWN	1,974	19,895
	MORRIS CITY	4,137	64,008		GADSDEN TOWN	522	11,212
	OAK RIDGE CITY	68,277	938,113		MAURY CITY TOWN	2,229	36,010
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	152,952	2,389,244		* COUNTY TOTAL *	47,250	997,304
002	BEDFORD COUNTY	42,730	623,259	019	CUMBERLAND COUNTY	63,012	669,832
	BELL BUCKLE TOWN	572	8,505		CROSSVILLE CITY	38,742	588,745
	NORMANDY TOWN	238	2,076		PLEASANT HILL TOWN	480	5,248
	SHELBYVILLE TOWN	63,972	905,961		CRAB ORCHARD CITY	1,651	22,023
	WARTRACE TOWN	1,152	20,889		* COUNTY TOTAL *	103,885	1,285,848
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	108,664	1,560,690	019	BELLE MEADE CITY	2,814	44,065
003	BENTON COUNTY	28,575	264,697		BERRY HILL CITY	6,986	88,723
	RIG SANDY TOWN	3,824	39,094		METRO NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	2,146,659	32,383,841
	CAMDEN TOWN	16,872	205,001		OAK HILL CITY	4,457	69,788
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	49,271	508,792		FOREST HILLS CITY	4,083	54,452
004	BLED SOE COUNTY	43,712	543,816		GOODLETTSVILLE CITY	24,483	186,368
	PIKEVILLE TOWN	9,983	117,189		LAKEWOOD CITY	2,262	34,430
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	53,695	661,005		* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,191,744	32,861,657
005	BLOUNT COUNTY	105,040	1,649,737	020	DECATUR COUNTY	24,498	240,549
	ALCOA CITY	53,359	831,551		DECATURVILLE TOWN	3,508	46,821
	FRIENDSVILLE TOWN	37,593	12,417		PARSONS TOWN	8,491	81,539
	MARYVILLE CITY	573	5,143		SCOTTS HILL TOWN	3,075	45,714
	TOWNSEND CITY	361	4,061		* COUNTY TOTAL *	39,572	414,623
	ROCKFORD CITY	196,926	3,042,775	021	DE KALA COUNTY	22,449	327,126
	* COUNTY TOTAL *				ALEXANDRIA TOWN	2,008	34,457
006	BRADLEY COUNTY	92,569	1,603,775		DOWELLTOWN TOWN	335	4,612
	CHARLESTON TOWN	5,698	40,770		LIBERTY TOWN	474	6,849
	CLEVELAND CITY	90,077	1,162,883		SMITHVILLE TOWN	11,264	170,135
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	188,344	2,807,428		* COUNTY TOTAL *	36,530	543,175
007	CAMPBELL COUNTY	103,972	1,639,656	022	DICKSON COUNTY	46,945	716,539
	JELICO CITY	17,447	247,246		CHARLOTTE TOWN	986	14,013
	LA FOLLETTE CITY	50,596	624,108		DICKSON TOWN	36,705	562,770
	CARYVILLE TOWN	6,776	74,723		SLAYDEN TOWN	276	6,479
	JACKSBORO TOWN	1,182	13,305		VANLEER TOWN	328	5,414
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	179,973	2,599,038		WHITE BLUFF TOWN	4,738	61,129
008	CANNON COUNTY	24,150	319,929		BURNS TOWN	925	11,952
	WINTOWN TOWN	REPORT	5,950		* COUNTY TOTAL *	90,903	1,378,298
	BURY TOWN	9,558	139,244	023	DYER COUNTY	91,095	1,614,131
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	33,708	465,123		DYERSBURG CITY	18,319	1,021,063
009	CARROLL COUNTY	32,532	595,082		NEWBURN TOWN	12,989	184,034
	ATWOOD CITY	446	15,017		TRINBLE TOWN	2,076	35,663
	BRUCETON TOWN	2,665	33,123		* COUNTY TOTAL *	124,479	2,854,891
	HOLLOMAN ROCK TOWN	1,399	19,133	024	FAYETTE COUNTY	133,051	1,937,466
	HUNTINGDON TOWN	16,681	238,719		LA GRANGE TOWN	2,142	15,710
	MCKENZIE CITY	26,394	254,451		MOSCOW TOWN	3,078	40,335
	MCLEMORESVILLE TOWN	982	5,778		OAKLAND TOWN	3,094	21,475
	TREZEVANT TOWN	1,442	17,473		ROSSVILLE TOWN	2,822	44,460
	CLARKSBURG TOWN	340	5,254		SOMERVILLE TOWN	9,974	180,749
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	82,881	1,184,030		GALLAWAY CITY	2,095	24,702
010	CARTER COUNTY	68,586	996,046		WILLISTON CITY	254	9,052
	ELIZABETHTON CITY	86,557	1,338,820		BRADEN TOWN	REPORT	2,486
	WATAUGA CITY	2,192	31,693		* COUNTY TOTAL *	156,510	2,276,435
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	157,335	2,366,559	025	FENTRESS COUNTY	71,469	1,126,736
011	CMEATHAM COUNTY	50,558	545,845		JAMESTOWN TOWN	13,269	172,799
	ASHLAND CITY TOWN	7,404	91,507		ALLARD TOWN	611	9,215
	KINGSTON SPRINGS	1,824	9,435		* COUNTY TOTAL *	85,349	1,308,750
	PEGRAM TOWN	804	20,422	026	FRANKLIN COUNTY	67,731	855,660
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	60,590	667,209		COWAN TOWN	6,713	77,947
012	CHESTER COUNTY	28,010	377,718		DECHERD TOWN	12,337	170,228
	ENVILLE TOWN	1,671	6,331		ESTILL SPRINGS TOWN	3,769	42,308
	HENDERSON CITY	18,141	254,157		HUNTLAND TOWN	4,683	62,854
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	47,822	640,206		WINCHESTER CITY	28,272	366,186
013	CLAIBORNE COUNTY	28,676	547,084		* COUNTY TOTAL *	123,505	1,575,183
	CUMBERLAND GAP CITY	1,736	20,805	027	GIRSON COUNTY	71,085	1,497,875
	NEW TAZEWELL TOWN	8,642	130,540		SPADFORD TOWN	2,196	28,464
	TAZEWELL TOWN	7,400	191,523		DYER CITY	9,754	147,392
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	46,454	889,952		GIBSON TOWN	2,722	16,796
014	CLAY COUNTY	35,308	553,120		HUMBOLDT CITY	24,355	427,512
	CELINA TOWN	8,893	143,381		KENTON TOWN	7,545	106,766
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	44,201	694,501		MEDINA TOWN	3,121	48,125
015	COCKE COUNTY	78,088	1,245,573		MILAN CITY	25,713	367,194
	NEWPORT TOWN	51,318	798,884		RUTHERFORD TOWN	5,990	101,166
	PARROTTSVILLE TOWN	112	1,730		TRENTON CITY	12,955	232,254
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	129,518	2,046,187		YOPKVILLE TOWN	230	3,445
016	COCKE COUNTY	43,050	459,620		* COUNTY TOTAL *	165,666	2,977,191
	STER CITY	17,984	510,912	028	GILES COUNTY	64,765	988,531
	OWA CITY	62,453	822,470		ARMORE CITY	4,073	64,846
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	123,487	1,799,002		ELKTON TOWN	2,303	37,004
					LYNNVILLE TOWN	1,143	16,045
					PULASKI CITY	31,951	537,950
					MINOR HILL CITY	2,130	24,648
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	106,365	1,669,024
				029	GRAINGER COUNTY	17,009	446,664

## REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	PUTLEDGE CITY	1,504	37,382		GAINESBORO TOWN	7,257	119,142
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	18,513	484,046		* COUNTY TOTAL *	54,094	814,615
	SEENE COUNTY	65,169	1,631,801	045	JEFFERSON COUNTY	37,050	481,520
	AILEYTON	281	3,944		DANDRIDGE TOWN	2,470	28,952
	GREENEVILLE TOWN	93,686	1,491,129		JEFFERSON CITY TOWN	24,955	319,052
	TUSCULUM CITY	DUE TRUST FUND	22,730		WHITE PINE TOWN	5,359	68,198
	MOSHEIM TOWN	4,548	30,452		* COUNTY TOTAL *	69,864	1,097,732
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	163,784	3,180,056	046	JOHNSON COUNTY	59,900	542,589
031	GRUNDY COUNTY	50,114	772,577		MOUNTAIN CITY TOWN	14,029	154,565
	ALTAMONT TOWN	588	14,217		* COUNTY TOTAL *	73,929	697,148
	PALMER TOWN	DUE TRUST FUND	22,900	047	KNOX COUNTY	536,218	5,777,984
	TRACY CITY TOWN	6,110	72,017		KNOXVILLE CITY	910,931	13,764,156
	COALMONT TOWN	519	7,827		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,447,149	19,542,150
	BEERSHEBA SPRINGS TOWN	939	14,856	048	LAKE COUNTY	21,725	387,123
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	58,270	904,394		GATES TOWN	8,150	116,282
032	HAMBLEN COUNTY	44,936	714,780		RIDGELY TOWN	11,169	177,261
	MORRISTOWN TOWN	149,275	2,185,194		TIPTONVILLE CITY	11,169	177,261
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	194,211	2,879,974		* COUNTY TOTAL *	41,044	680,666
033	HAMILTON COUNTY	660,485	8,010,534	049	LAUDERDALE COUNTY	104,757	1,111,185
	CHATTANOOGA CITY	942,113	12,594,746		GATES TOWN	3,853	52,348
	EAST RIDGE CITY	31,024	385,255		HALLS TOWN	5,045	94,039
	LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN TOWN	1,772	26,361		HENNING TOWN	3,582	55,507
	REDBANK WHITEOAK TOWN	13,600	193,832		RIPLEY TOWN	37,090	523,194
	RIDGESIDE CITY	674	14,323		* COUNTY TOTAL *	154,337	1,836,269
	SIGNAL MOUNTAIN TOWN	5,656	77,644	050	LAWRENCE COUNTY	DUE TRUST FUND	1,408,288
	COLLEGEDALE CITY	4,173	52,380		LAWRENCEBURG CITY	59,481	800,177
	SODDY-DAISY CITY	15,940	191,926		LORETO CITY	5,179	92,469
	LAKESITE CITY	311	4,187		ST JOSEPH CITY	4,671	69,864
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,675,748	21,551,208		IRON CITY TOWN	501	9,235
034	HANCOCK COUNTY	35,523	659,643		ETHRIDGE TOWN	614	6,367
	SNEEDVILLE TOWN	3,305	51,447		* COUNTY TOTAL *	70,446	2,386,400
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	38,828	711,290	051	LEWIS COUNTY	13,743	263,795
035	HARDEMAN COUNTY	40,584	780,227		HOMENWALD TOWN	12,361	143,818
	BOLIVAR CITY	31,369	455,145		* COUNTY TOTAL *	26,104	407,613
	GRAND JUNCTION TOWN	2,996	42,796	052	LINCOLN COUNTY	68,433	883,914
	HICKORY VALLEY TOWN	1,177	12,754		FAYETTEVILLE CITY	53,059	705,469
	HORNERSY TOWN	559	11,966		PETERSBURG TOWN	1,247	19,734
	MIDDLETON TOWN	4,677	71,219		* COUNTY TOTAL *	122,739	1,609,119
	SAULSBURY TOWN	496	11,101	053	LOUDON COUNTY	57,353	672,834
	SILERTON TOWN	170	2,175		LENOIR CITY CITY	9,434	193,733
	TOONE TOWN	315	6,922		LOUDON TOWN	13,341	172,504
	WITEVILLE TOWN	2,432	40,471		GREENRACK CITY	591	5,129
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	84,775	1,434,776		* COUNTY TOTAL *	80,719	1,059,012
036	HARDIN COUNTY	41,054	1,184,607	054	MCMINN COUNTY	91,052	1,281,837
	SALTILLO CITY	422	6,387		ATHENS CITY	69,092	1,103,090
	SAVANNAH TOWN	29,846	414,285		ENGLEWOOD TOWN	5,870	64,563
	MILLEDGEVILLE CITY	501	4,493		ETOWAH TOWN	11,891	159,314
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	71,823	1,612,772		NIOTA CITY	2,004	26,053
037	HAWKINS COUNTY	100,347	1,421,739		CALHOUN CITY	REPORT	10,084
	BULLS GAP TOWN	787	11,717		* COUNTY TOTAL *	179,909	2,644,945
	ROGERSVILLE TOWN	26,912	421,952	055	MCMINRY COUNTY	77,943	1,166,866
	SURGOINSVILLE TOWN	1,710	21,170		ADAMSVILLE TOWN	7,199	93,536
	CHURCH HILL TOWN	5,111	68,101		BETHEL SPRINGS TOWN	1,958	20,029
	MT CARMEL TOWN	2,817	42,605		SELMER TOWN	22,065	303,153
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	137,684	1,987,284		RAPER CITY	362	5,271
038	HAYWOOD COUNTY	75,748	1,181,262		MICHIE TOWN	703	10,834
	BROWNSVILLE TOWN	46,043	692,371		STANTONVILLE TOWN	309	4,494
	STANTON CITY	2,761	36,234		EASTVIEW TOWN	772	14,149
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	124,552	1,909,867		FINGER TOWN	239	8,514
039	HENDERSON COUNTY	38,318	612,653		* COUNTY TOTAL *	111,550	1,628,048
	LEXINGTON CITY	17,175	359,139	056	MACON COUNTY	49,057	851,231
	SARDIS TOWN	767	10,194		LAFAYETTE CITY	19,828	264,452
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	56,260	981,986		RED BOILING SPRINGS	3,063	52,755
040	HENRY COUNTY	75,719	1,191,943		* COUNTY TOTAL *	71,948	1,173,438
	COTTAGE GROVE TOWN	195	2,428	057	MADISON COUNTY	97,917	1,929,247
	HENRY TOWN	722	7,375		DENMARK TOWN	REPORT	552
	PARIS CITY	57,047	650,229		JACKSON CITY	238,795	3,150,950
	PURYEAR TOWN	1,525	21,303		MEDON TOWN	REPORT	1,742
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	135,208	1,873,278		ADAIR TOWN	WAIVED	0
041	HICKMAN COUNTY	37,398	693,049		* COUNTY TOTAL *	336,712	5,042,531
	CENTERVILLE TOWN	17,324	235,005	058	MARION COUNTY	27,911	468,900
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	54,722	928,054		ORME TOWN	122	1,844
042	HOUSTON COUNTY	18,351	258,740		SOUTH PITTSBURG CITY	17,525	250,939
	ERIN TOWN	4,035	45,098		WHITWELL CITY	3,827	85,967
	TENNESSEE RIDGE TOWN	992	15,114		RICHARD CITY TOWN	454	8,115
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	23,378	318,952		JASPER TOWN	3,985	72,627
043	HUMPHREYS COUNTY	30,716	568,250		KIMBALL CITY	2,668	56,174
	MCEWEN TOWN	3,227	59,526		MONTEAGLE TOWN	4,808	66,571
	NEW JOHNSONVILLE CITY	3,058	37,433		* COUNTY TOTAL *	61,302	1,011,137
	IVERLY CITY	16,647	202,975	059	MARSHALL COUNTY	35,301	491,264
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	53,648	863,184		CHAPEL HILL TOWN	1,684	24,101
044	JACKSON COUNTY	46,827	695,473		CORNERVILLE TOWN	1,856	28,070

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	LEWISBURG TOWN	40,031	597,920		LAVERGNE CITY	7,757	67,469
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	78,872	1,141,359		* COUNTY TOTAL *	227,021	4,196,936
	MADYR COUNTY	64,270	1,866,795	076	SCOTT COUNTY	46,583	1,216,897
	COLUMBIA CITY	102,640	1,788,714		ONEIDA CITY	13,059	172,454
	MOUNT PLEASANT TOWN	13,998	207,692		HUNTSVILLE TOWN	618	5,730
	SPRING HILL TOWN	2,737	31,737		* COUNTY TOTAL *	60,260	1,395,135
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	187,645	3,894,938				
061	MEIGS COUNTY	17,475	284,969	077	SEQUATCHIE COUNTY	29,060	377,044
	DECATUR TOWN	2,343	25,978		DUNLAP CITY	7,941	106,589
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	19,818	311,877		* COUNTY TOTAL *	37,001	483,633
062	MORAOE COUNTY	93,568	1,256,633	078	SEVIER COUNTY	85,394	867,471
	MADISONVILLE TOWN	18,194	261,583		GATLINBURG CITY	14,174	257,430
	SWEETWATER CITY	27,499	369,048		SEVIERVILLE TOWN	21,440	295,709
	TELLICO PLAINS TOWN	11,042	67,809		PIGEON FORGE TOWN	10,837	134,317
	VONGRE TOWN	2,798	36,527		* COUNTY TOTAL *	135,947	1,555,127
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	153,101	1,990,600	079	SHELBY COUNTY TENN	1,906,365	31,284,318
063	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	88,432	1,389,495		ARLINGTON TOWN	7,911	118,753
	CLARKSVILLE CITY	118,174	1,704,322		BARTLETT CITY	10,100	78,234
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	206,606	3,093,817		COLLIERSVILLE TOWN	20,076	267,418
064	MOORE COUNTY	11,846	111,943		GEPHANTOWN TOWN	10,056	102,112
	LYNCHBURG TOWN	1,462	27,073		MEMPHIS CITY	3,104,988	47,491,149
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	13,308	139,016		MILLINGTON TOWN	42,862	639,174
065	MORGAN COUNTY	41,150	825,523		* COUNTY TOTAL *	5,102,358	79,081,150
	OAKDALE TOWN	2,111	38,105	080	SMITH COUNTY	25,390	432,888
	WARTRURG CITY	3,920	46,918		CARTHAGE TOWN	9,919	181,179
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	47,181	907,546		GORDONSVILLE TOWN	855	12,463
066	ORION COUNTY	85,328	1,248,746		SOUTH CARTHAGE TOWN	4,221	67,368
	HORNBEAK TOWN	1,441	16,955		* COUNTY TOTAL *	40,385	493,895
	ORION TOWN	6,645	102,999	081	STEWART COUNTY	19,438	305,719
	RIVES TOWN	673	7,379		CUMBERLAND CITY TOWN	1,952	18,729
	SAMBURG TOWN	469	7,006		DOVER TOWN	4,975	79,119
	SOUTH FULTON CITY	9,688	142,740		* COUNTY TOTAL *	26,365	403,567
	TROY TOWN	3,940	63,031	082	SULLIVAN COUNTY	174,694	4,253,108
	UNION CITY	58,007	946,328		BLUFF CITY TOWN	5,531	54,300
	WOODLAND HILLS TOWN	402	4,661		BRISTOL CITY	80,468	1,404,563
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	166,593	2,543,845		KINGSPOET CITY	158,799	2,482,987
067	OVERTON COUNTY	63,743	852,894		* COUNTY TOTAL *	419,492	8,194,958
	LIVINGSTON TOWN	20,888	317,850	083	SUMNER COUNTY	62,738	1,164,965
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	84,631	1,170,744		GALLATIN CITY	46,251	747,113
068	PEPY COUNTY	28,354	393,297		MITCHELLVILLE TOWN	190	3,124
	INDEN TOWN	6,907	117,091		PORTLAND TOWN	11,041	175,938
	ABELVILLE CITY	3,642	28,747		WEST MORELAND TOWN	3,823	55,804
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	38,903	535,135		HENDERSONVILLE TOWN	26,368	202,631
069	PICKETT COUNTY	23,518	238,205		WHITE HOUSE TOWN	1,311	11,095
	REPOSTOWN TOWN	1,396	24,011	084	TIPTON COUNTY	69,066	1,704,987
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	24,914	264,216		ATOKA TOWN	2,164	23,781
070	POLK COUNTY	69,126	683,858		BRIGHTON TOWN	35,537	35,537
	BENTON CITY	1,214	23,743		COVINGTON TOWN	35,745	409,309
	COPPERHILL TOWN	3,887	61,266		GARLAND TOWN	285	4,610
	DUCKTOWN CITY	1,112	28,944		MASON TOWN	3,203	48,497
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	75,339	797,811		MUNFORD TOWN	4,400	48,133
071	POTNAM COUNTY	69,208	1,093,949		BURLINSON TOWN	11,595	11,595
	ALGOOD TOWN	6,657	80,624		GILT EDGE TOWN	403	6,127
	BAXTER TOWN	3,195	45,461		* COUNTY TOTAL *	115,266	2,492,576
	COOKEVILLE CITY	61,766	1,141,331	085	TROUSDALE COUNTY	17,816	308,888
	MONTEREY TOWN	11,471	153,675		HARTSVILLE CITY	16,269	240,919
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	152,297	2,515,040		* COUNTY TOTAL *	34,085	549,807
072	RMEA COUNTY	44,604	825,503	086	UNICOI COUNTY	48,504	572,791
	DAYTON CITY	19,077	257,501		ERWIN TOWN	20,556	314,641
	GRAYSVILLE TOWN	949	19,667		* COUNTY TOTAL *	69,062	887,432
	SPRING CITY TOWN	9,835	141,403	087	UNION COUNTY	32,684	356,672
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	74,465	1,244,074		MAYNARDVILLE CITY	REPORT	13,973
073	ROANE COUNTY	78,278	1,593,470		LUTTRELL TOWN	1,345	14,866
	MARRIMAN CITY	35,607	538,468		* COUNTY TOTAL *	34,029	385,111
	KINGSTON CITY	5,945	101,541	088	VAN RUREN COUNTY	9,359	197,041
	OLIVER SPRINGS TOWN	8,661	138,765		SPENCER TOWN	1,352	24,294
	ROCKWOOD CITY	19,239	173,684		* COUNTY TOTAL *	10,711	221,335
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	147,730	2,545,928	089	WARREN COUNTY	42,504	552,460
074	ROBERTSON COUNTY	51,168	969,058		CENTERTOWN CITY	179	7,730
	GREYSBRIER TOWN	4,817	54,498		MCMINNVILLE CITY	37,444	401,397
	RIDGETOP TOWN	834	17,912		MORRISON TOWN	376	5,719
	SPRINGFIELD CITY	36,705	615,067		VIOLA TOWN	191	2,911
	ORLINDA TOWN	358	5,263		* COUNTY TOTAL *	80,696	1,165,217
	ADAMS CITY	1,031	17,911	090	WASHINGTON COUNTY	80,118	1,413,664
	CEDAR HILL TOWN	366	5,385		JOHNSON CITY CITY	124,795	2,114,693
	CROSS PLAINS CITY	269	7,596		JONESBORO TOWN	9,172	91,689
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	95,548	1,482,690		* COUNTY TOTAL *	214,085	3,620,044
075	RUTHERFORD COUNTY	90,147	2,209,584	091	WAYNE COUNTY	61,698	952,836
	AGLEVILLE TOWN	971	11,680		CLIFTON CITY TOWN	4,273	71,844
	SPREESBORO CITY	118,348	1,756,774		COLLINWOOD CITY	2,415	20,417
	LYRNA TOWN	9,798	151,435		WAYNESBORO CITY	7,574	97,167

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING  
REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

43 TENNESSEE

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COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	75,960	1,147,464				
	WEAKLEY COUNTY	53,266	1,059,804				
	DRESDEN TOWN	10,388	135,008				
	GLEASON TOWN	5,796	86,830				
	GREENFIELD TOWN	10,829	115,928				
	MARTIN CITY	44,500	627,844				
	SHARON TOWN	5,317	68,677				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	130,096	2,089,091				
093	WHITE COUNTY	43,120	663,877				
	SPARTA CITY	29,641	383,553				
	DOYLE TOWN	870	6,715				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	73,631	1,054,145				
094	WILLIAMSON COUNTY	46,205	1,152,983				
	FRANKLIN TOWN	37,727	522,613				
	FAIRVIEW CITY	2,372	50,347				
	BRENTWOOD CITY	7,794	69,306				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	94,098	1,795,249				
095	WILSON COUNTY	53,516	957,411				
	LERANON CITY	45,953	603,225				
	WATERTOWN CITY	2,636	40,128				
	MOUNT JULIET CITY	1,611	24,629				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	103,716	1,629,393				
**	STATE TOTAL **	29,294,719	447,012,201				
	NUMBER PAID	404					

----- GOVERNMENTS NOT PAID -----

REASON	NUMBER	AMOUNT
REPORT	6	3,972
DUE TRUST FUND	6	
ORS HOLD	0	
WAIVED	1	
NO PAY DUE	1	
*TOTAL*	14	3,972